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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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BRIEF POINTS

ON CURRENT HAPPENINGS IN THE CAPITALIST WORLD.

The "Unwritten Law" and Workmen—Vreeland and the Railroad Commission—Hetty Green Proof That Wealth Is No Guarantee Against Nonsense—Gompers' Method of Creating Charters—Other Matters of Interest.

The "unwritten law" is the code upon which the millionaire murderer Thaw is to be defended by the eloquent San Francisco lawyer, D. M. DeMars.—Imagine hungry workingmen appropriating the product of their own labor; to say nothing of slaying their plunderer, and then seeking to justify their conduct under the "unwritten law."

The New York Board of Railroad Commissioners has "recommended" to the New York City Railway Company to increase its service 10 per cent. Whereupon President H. H. Vreeland "shrugs his shoulders." It is not "recommendations" that the capitalist government issues to the Working Class; to them it issues "peremptory orders" backed with rifles and bayonets; nor is the Working Class allowed to "shrub its shoulders" à la Vreeland—it must "hump," and p.d.q., too.

The rumor of the collapse of the proposed strike of the firemen on the Erie road is acquiring substance. It is now stated that the engineers of the road, who have long been making several demands, have secured the consent of the company to one of the demands. Which means that craft Unionism has, or is about to record its latest crime. The company purchased the support of the engineers against the firemen by a concession to the engineers, and the engineers make a gain at the expense of a fellow craft.

Hetty Green, said to be the richest woman in America, illustrates the point that wealth is no guarantee against nonsense. The lady declares that the Trusts are provoking a revolution—so far so good, though clumsy—but she is of the opinion that, if they behave, the revolution could be averted—which is rank nonsense. The guarantee the human race has that slavery shall not endure forever lies in the circumstance that it is just as impossible for "the Trusts to behave," as for the sun to stop on its course.

Gompers makes in his annual report to this year's convention of the A. F. of L. a great parade of the number of charters he has granted. Craft Unionism is not only vicious in itself, but leads to vicious acts. For the purpose of making a show, Unions are dismembered in order to multiply charters. Industrialism reeks not charters, it aims at industrial bodies and membership.

It would be interesting to know whether Gov. Johnson of Minnesota understood what he said when he addressed the A. F. of L. convention in these words: "Gentlemen, yours is the only class that has to face the law of supply and demand."

The letter of S. Winauer, published elsewhere in this issue, brings out the interesting fact that S. P. watchers have either joined capitalist party watchers to steal S. L. P. votes, or have cheated the capitalist party watchers into crediting the S. P. with the votes cast for the S. L. P. And yet with all these crooked practices the S. P. vote dropped 50 per cent in New York.

Current expressions and sayings are often more eloquent of conditions than a volume of essays upon the subjects they hit off. Aneant the recent election the following conundrum is being sprung: "Why are Anna Gould and W. R. Hearst alike?" When you have given it up the answer forthcoming is: "Both had a bum count."

Hardly have a few detachments of Federal troops been disbanded for disorderly conduct in Brownsville, Tex., than the artillerymen of Fort Russell attacked a number of infantrymen on the streets of Cheyenne. Five men were cut and slashed, one of whom is expected to die. The "boys" are at their trade. If there is no strike to break they may as well keep their

knives sharp and themselves in practice.

The London, Eng., "Social Democrat" for this month, reporting from its United States correspondent on the campaign of the so-called Socialist party says in part: "Our comrades were never in a stronger or more excellent position. In New York great meetings are being held, 8,000 persons being turned away from one of the indoor meetings"—rather interesting information considering that the whole vote polled by the S. P. in this city falls below the number of persons alleged to have been "turned away from one of the big indoor meetings," and that almost everywhere, especially in New York, the S. P. vote slumped at least 50 per cent below what it was in 1904. If the "hurrah clothing business style" could bring in Socialism, then the Social Revolution is overdue.

The unanimity of the approval with which the capitalist interests, outside of the Standard Oil, applaud the legal crusade against that institution warrants the suspicion that these applauding interests expect thereby themselves to escape detection and punishment. Idle hope. The age when scapegoats made atonement is over.

The Edinburgh "Socialist," organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, comments upon the suspension of Jaures' paper "L'Humanité" by quoting the following joke from "Le Figaro": "Well, you see with all his fine theories to what Jaures leads us!—To what?—To the disappearance of humanity!"

Mr. Alexander Jonas may be a clown in statistics—his statistical figures, to show that the taxes had increased \$100 to every workingman with the Spanish war, will not soon be forgotten; the gentleman may be a grotesque figure as the apostle of the Social Revolution in America—his politeness is proverbial even among the stock-holders of the Volkszeitung Corporation; but in one thing deep and perfect knowledge must be conceded to the gentleman—knowledge of the character of the vast majority in his own party. A few members having gagged at the disgrace of the Hillquit campaign in the Ninth Congress District, Mr. Jonas addressed the General Committee of his party with these words: "I am quite certain that, if Hillquit had been elected, not one of our members would have raised an objection." The applause was terrific. The "kickers" were squelched. Jonasleben had sized up his crew to perfection. Ballots, like money, "stink not"—in the nostrils of the Volkszeitungites.

Anti-Semitism is an evidence of a disease, because corrupt, mind. The disease and the corruption lie in the hatred entertained by one race for another. Anti-Semitism is not the only manifestation of that specific mental disease and corruption. The mental disease manifests itself also as Anti-Irish by some diseased and corrupt German, American and English minds;

THE UPTON SINCLAIR SCANDAL.

The Jewish population of the East Side has been thrown into a turmoil on the ground of certain revelations that have come to light concerning the just started Upton Sinclair Socialist Colony of Helicon Hall in Englewood, N. J.

This being the 20th century A. C. and not the 20th century B. C., everybody who knows anything knows that when one hears "Socialist Colony" one must be ready for "revelations." They are sure to come, sooner or later, and rather sooner than later. "Socialist Colonies," in this year of grace, are schemes of dupes, who play upon the sentiment of the easily duped. Of course, a dupe does not necessarily mean a natural born and incurable idiot. There are such, but they are the exception. Not being idiots, dupes awake eventually to the fact that they have been bunched—and your "revelation" follows immediately. This fact, together with several of the details in this particular case—the taking of \$10 fees and proposing to keep them without giving any returns therefor; the appointing of committees that are ignored, and the operating with unknown and virtually secret committees; the forming of an inner circle of initiated, and an outer circle of victims; the leading of these to expect the purchase of one site, and then suddenly purchasing an entirely different one; etc.; etc.;—all this, we repeat, is so utterly humdrum and stale in the business of starting "Socialist Colonies," that the present explosion would hardly deserve more than a cursory paragraph. There is, however, one detail and one circumstance that entitle this particular "revelation" to special treatment. The detail is that the "revelations" bring out the fact that the Upton Sinclair "Socialist Colony" is run on the principle of "No Jew Need Apply"; and the circumstance as the Jewish population at such an outrage against common sense, such an insult to Socialism.

A year before that, in 1903, the "Volkszeitung," an S. P. organ, published under appraising headlines the sentiment: "As to the Irish they are corrupt to the marrow!"—Anti-Irish.

More recently, Sherman, the deposed President of the I. W. W., Kirkpatrick the deposed President of the Metal and Machinery Workers, both S. P. men, and the latter even a puller-in for the S. P., rallied around the craft Unionist McCabe, and, in chorus with him, hurled the imprecation of "damned Dutchman" at the Industrialist delegates, alluding to Trautmann's race.—Anti-German.

It is the merest naivete on the part of the Jewish population to be surprised at, they should have expected nothing else than anti-Semitism from the pure and simple political Socialist party militant, Utopian Sinclair.

And to come down to recent date, and the most striking illustration, in the "Miners' Magazine" of the 8th instant; John M. O'Neill—another ram-bunctious S. P.-ite, and at this very time the idol of "The Worker," the "Volkszeitung," and the S. P. Jewish "Vorwaerts"—proceeding from the theory that De Leon, as well as Gompers, is a Jew, seeks to explain with the following racial slur the circumstance that Gompers, as well as De Leon, happened recently to stop at the same hotel in Chicago. O'Neill says: "Daniel and Gompers being guests at the same hotel, while the I. W. W. convention was held at Chicago, is a peculiar coincidence that can only be explained by that CUNNING HEBREW INGENUITY THAT IS A CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT OF THE ISRAELITE RACE."—Anti-Semitism.

And there is still more. The revelation concerning anti-Semitism in the Sinclair colony was offered more than three weeks ago to the "Volkszeitung"—it was refused; it was offered to "The Worker"—it was refused; and, take note!, it was offered to the "Vorwaerts," the JEWISH S. P. paper—it WAS REFUSED THERE ALSO. The reason given by each for its refusal was that SUCH A REVELATION WOULD INJURE THE HILLQUIT CAMPAIGN. The wrong that is hushed is a wrong that is not violently objected to.—This completes the circle: anti-backward races, anti-Irish, anti-German, anti-Semitism,—and hush.

The principle is proved. Whatever mind the manifestation of race hatred manifests itself in against any one race, that mind will be found to be sold for the manifestation against any other race. The so-called Socialist party, being a pure and simple political affair, is a scheme of and is run by a set of folks who are seeking notoriety and to feather their own nests at the expense of the Working Class. Such a scheme can be bred in diseased minds only; the disease that breeds so foul a scheme can not choose but also breed race hatred, and prejudices. Lofty thought offers no standing room for such sentiments.

It is the merest naivete on the part of the Jewish population to be surprised at, they should have expected nothing else than anti-Semitism from the pure and simple political Socialist party militant, Utopian Sinclair.

EVENTS IN BUTTE

FAKIRS AND MOCK HEROES MEET THEIR WATERLOO.

Sherman and Co. Fail to Make Good in Face of the Facts Stated by Parks and St. John—Supporters of Convention Steadily Gaining in Numbers and Influence.

Butte, Montana, November 14.—Events in the unions of Butte have been crowding upon each other in pell-mell fashion during the past month. Space will permit but a short reference to a few of the more notable, but those incidents taken in sequence form a well-connected chain of evidence which shows that fakirs and mock heroes will occasionally meet their Waterloo at the hands of a justly indignant working class.

First in the comic tragedy came a plea from Charles O. Sherman to the effect that he needed an endorsement for his dearly beloved executive board, and perhaps for the Boland detectives, though by some oversight the latter item was omitted. A motion was made in the Workingmen's Union to endorse Sherman and his cohorts, because "Brother Sherman is waiting anxiously to know what he will do," but the members wanted to hear both sides and the motion was laid on the table.

Then in a few days several of the Butte delegates returned, and the main burden of their song was about the TER-R-R-IBLY vicious conduct of the Deleonites and the unconstitutionality of the convention. Most of them put up a very pretty story, but when they were asked how many Deleonites were there, and how many votes they cast, and what sections of the constitution were violated, and how the Butte delegates voted on certain measures, and a few other questions that were very innocent in themselves, but

were very important in connection with the convention, then things in Butte did not appear so pro-Sherman as had been desired by some.

Then Wade Parks and Vincent St. John arrived in town and began putting the finishing touches on those who could see nothing but Deleonites and their illegal acts.

St. John broke the ice by appearing before the Workingmen's Union and giving a version of the convention that had not yet appeared here, but no delegate who was there could gainsay a single statement. The next evening he appeared before the Teamsters' Union (Mack Hendricks' own) and Mack tells us they had three and one-half hours hot air.

The next act was before McMullen's own Engineers' Union, where St. John spoke for an hour, and in the course of his remarks stated that Sherman, Mahoney & Co. had no foundation in fact for their statements. He then proved his statement, after which McMullen said that he had nothing to say except to enter a general denial of St. John's statements. St. John looked at him and mildly asked, "Who hired the detectives?" "I don't know who did, but we instructed Sherman to take such steps as were necessary to hold the Headquarters and property, and I presume he did. His acts had our full sanction, and judging by the mob that went up there the next morning we were justified," replied the wily McMullen. Here some one asked, "Does five men make a mob?" St. John said "Take off two and make it three men." Then McMullen crawled by making the statement, "I don't know how many went up the stairs, but Mahoney and I watched from our room in the hotel almost directly opposite and we certainly saw over two hundred in the entrance and on the sidewalk, some of them delegates and some idle onlookers."

The next evening McMullen and Parks met before the Smeltermen's Union and debated the subject, "Resolved, that the W. F. M. should not endorse the late convention." McMullen took the affirmative, and made a very smooth talk, in fact his talk was so smooth it was slippery. Mc's fine appearance had but a poor effect.

St. John made a few remarks at the same meeting, and Cronin and McMullen seemed about as happy as two shysters could at the prospect of having the rank and file know the truth. One of St. John's roasts was in regard to McMullen's sneering remark about the scab wages paid by the convention, "while at the same time Brother McMullen had in his pocket one hundred dollars easy money that was given him by two Butte Unions before he started for the convention." Then McMullen's Walking Delegate opened his mouth and put his foot in it by saying, "I wish to correct the Brother. This one hundred dollars was given to Brother McMullen after he started for the convention, not before." Then McMullen looked so unhappy that even those who wanted the truth known felt almost sorry for him. St. John said, "I stand corrected as to the time he got the money, but it was easy money just the same." Mc will have to put on a better face and tell more plausible stories than he has been doing or he will fail to capture the Presidency of the W. F. M. next year.

The old Executive Board next drew St. John's remarks, and Cronin who was present looked as if he almost wished he had stood with Riordan for decent administration in the I. W. W. The next evening Parks spoke before the Workingmen's Union and was received with close attention and frequent applause. Hendricks was there also but for some reason did not like Parks' statements. At the close of the address, Hendricks said that if the truth were known Parks had no right in the convention, as he had not been a member of his Union for the required six months. Parks replied, "I am a charter member of my local, and as such had a right to sit in the convention. But if I had no right why did you, Mr. Hendricks, report to the convention when you were on the Credential Committee that I was entitled to a seat in that convention? The fault must lie with you and the rest of the committee for reporting falsely." Then Hendricks got so mad he could not talk plain.

The next evening Parks wanted to talk to Hendricks' own teamsters, but Hendricks inspired a motion to the effect that Parks be invited to talk. The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

(Continued on page 6.)

ARIZONA CAPITALISTS

FEAR REVOLUTIONARY, BUT TOLERATE FAKE SOCIALISM.

Socialist Labor Party Members and Industrial Workers Driven Out of Employment and Forced to Change Their Names to Secure Jobs—Socialist Party Men Unmolested.

Bisbee, Ariz., November 11.—In Douglas, Arizona, I found the Copper Queen, and C. & A., well entrenched, and conditions hard for the wage slaves, especially those who espoused the principle of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party. There was a local of the Industrial Workers of the World and Section of the Socialist Labor Party here in Douglas, but every one was discharged. Discharge meant leave the camp and seek another master elsewhere, so that the wholesale discharge and exodus of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. left nothing here but some pure and simple political Socialists. I do not say that they are all of the caliber who say that the union has outlived its usefulness, and that the ballot is the only remedy. There are those who can see further and they are few. This can all be attributed to the privately-owned press of the Socialist party and its pure and simple political teaching.

One J. D. Cannon took especial delight in shouting "disrupters," and "De Leonites" in touring the territory as a candidate for delegate to Congress. Not only has he been inoculating anti-De Leonism but by lies and other devious ways he has been maligning the members and organizers of the S. L. P. The truths put forth by the S. L. P. men evidently hurt Mr. Cannon.

In reviewing the situation in this district, where the C. Q. and C. & A. rules, it is evident that these corporations do not fear the pure and simple political Socialists as all who have been discharged are members of the S. L. P. or the I. W. W., the corporations realizing where the real danger lies, in the political and economic organizations that stand for the taking and holding that which we produce by our labor power, and not in public ownership or middle class parties as represented by the Cannons, et al. One of the speakers and a candidate for district attorney, Morrison, by name, stated that the city of Boston was run on the Socialist plan. This is the kind of dope they are handing out.

The corporations here in Bisbee and in fact throughout the copper districts have increased wages. Here in Bisbee the increase was twenty-five cents. The result is that all living expenses have increased in proportion, as for instance, table board increased from \$27.50 to \$30.00 a month. Room rent went up and all other necessities of life.

All in all the conditions are not of the best. Men here are continually changing their name in order to get a job. As one man remarked he changed his name so often that the last time he changed his name he actually forgot what it was. When asked by the shift boss what his name was he had to ask the boss what name he gave him, and after all the other men had given their names it was found that his name was Lewis.

Such are the conditions that the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World have to work under; change their names and take chances of getting a job or leave the camp. The pure and simple political Socialists are not molested, because the corporations have nothing to fear from them. I held several good meetings in these camps and the time is not far distant when the Copper Queen and other corporations will be brought to time. Nat'l Organizer Socialist Labor Party.

August Gillhaus.

DE LEON IN BOSTON.

Under the auspices of Section Boston S. L. P., Daniel De Leon of New York, editor of the Daily People, will speak on the subject: "Industrial Unionism" on SUNDAY afternoon, November 25, at 3 o'clock in Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, Boston. Questions invited. Admission free.

DETROIT, TAKE NOTICE.

The 1906 campaign festival arranged by Section Detroit Socialist Labor Party to be held at Weibel's Hall, corner Garfield Ave. and Riopelle street, on SATURDAY evening, November 24, 1906.

Ladies' Complimentary.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

(Continued from last week.)

INTERNAL CORRUPTION AND PHYSICAL FORCE ADVOCATES.

True words, indeed; but of wider scope than the fearless Spies gave them, for the revolutionists, i. e., the advocates of physical force, were bred by the lawlessness of "law-upholding" judges, a la Gardner, not only in Chicago, but also elsewhere. The result was a serious setback to political organization, that involved the new Socialist Labor Party in a fierce discussion of the right course to pursue in the emancipation of labor. The situation was further aggravated by the logic of events occurring subsequent to those cited by Spies, namely, the brutal suppression of the striking miners of Hocking Valley, Ill., and the Southwestern railroad strike in East St. Louis; together with the unpunished murder of workingmen by employers' thugs in Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere. The injection of free love, atheism, and other non-economic ideas into the party, further added to the demoralization of the demoralizable, making the latter a prey of corrupt politicians. George Engell, one of the Chicago "anarchists," in his speech to the infamous jury, says (p. 37, Parson's "Anarchism"), "I found that political corruption had burrowed through the ranks of the social democrats." A fact that was amply borne out when, in 1883, the first national Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, Philipp Van Patten, sick and discouraged, became an old-party job holder. In October 1881, the differences between the advocates of political action and physical force, culminated in the formation of the Revolutionary Socialist Party at Chicago, by the latter. This was followed in 1883, by the Pittsburgh joint convention of the "revolutionary socialists" and anarchists, which gave birth to the "International Working People's Association." Among the prime movers of the latter was A. R. Parsons, who had been the Socialist Labor Party candidate for President in 1870.⁵

FUSION WITH THE GREENBACK LABOR PARTY.

In 1880, the Socialist Labor Party officially endorsed the Greenback party. The Greenback party was formed at Indianapolis 1874. It favored the withdrawal of national banknotes, the issuance of paper currency, and the use of coin only in the payment of bonds that called expressly for the same—in flat money. The Greenback Party's first presidential candidate was Peter Cooper, the philanthropist, nominated in 1876; its last, Ben Butler, chameleon politician and demagogue, nominated in 1884. At Toledo, Ohio, in 1878, the Greenback Party became the Greenback Labor party, and at the subsequent congressional election, polled a million votes. At the Chicago convention of the Greenback Labor Party in 1880, the Socialist Labor Party was a factor, being represented in the platform committee by many prominent members. But this availed nothing, for one year afterwards the Greenback Laborites practically dissolved, only a remnant of their former strength rallying to Butler.

THE GEORGE CAMPAIGN.

The tactical differences within its ranks, the failure and corruption of its policy of compromise seriously decimated and crippled the Socialist Labor Party during the early eighties. So much was this the case that it strove for consolidation with the International Working People's Association; and, at its fourth annual convention in Baltimore, December, 1883, modified its platform and principles with a view to winning them back; but without success, as the Internationals spurned the offer. A series of German debates and lecturing tours, aided by the successful growth of the German socialist political movement, in the face of rigorous Bismarckian repression, which gave political action, renewed prestige, revived matters and put the party on a firmer basis once more. This, however, did not

⁵See life of A. R. Parsons by his brother, Genl. W. H. Parsons, p. 180, A. R. Parsons' "Anarchism."

WHO VIOLATED THE I. W. W. CONSTITUTION?

THE "APPEAL TO REASON," "MINERS' MAGAZINE," AND OTHER PAPERS ARE REQUESTED TO COPY.

(By Wm. J. Pinkerton.)

It is interesting to note the support given to degeneracy, thievery, corruption and rottenness of the vilest character through the medium of journals from which the wage slave expects, if not support, at least enough of a square deal to roll back the clouds of darkness and admit sufficient of the rays of truth, to shed their radiant light in vindication of the honesty of action and of purpose of those who acted squarely with and in defense of their downtrodden fellow-workers.

From the capitalistic press, we as wage slaves expect nothing but condemnation, but from those who are permitted to voice their opinions in journals that make a pretense of giving to the much exploited wage worker a "square deal," and as recruits hanging on the borders of Socialism we are surprised that such papers as the "Appeal to Reason" and other Socialist papers would, without a thorough investigation, aid and abet as rotten a system of officialdom as ever existed in a labor union, and condemn on the other hand the worker (without giving them a hearing), because they rebelled against a system of exploitation more rotten and deplorable in its effects than any system of exploitation ever put forth by the master class.

McCabe is supported and judgment rendered against the locals of the alleged Transportation Department, illegally suspended by him, in the columns of the "Appeal to Reason." F. M. Eastwood, staff correspondent of the "Appeal," in his write-up on the convention, says that he came to Chicago to give an unprejudiced report of the convention, and then pours out in a spirit

of vituperation language that the capitalistic press, with all its venomous attacks on Industrialism, scorned to apply to the men assembled there. As one member of the T. D., I denounce Eastwood as a fake; he belongs to the capitalistic and not the Socialistic class.

He says we are De Leonists and Anarchists, etc. I most emphatically deny being a De Leonist; as to being an Anarchist, I am not versed in Anarchistic teachings enough to affirm or deny that statement. The railway corporations have already said I was an Anarchist, and now that it is seconded by Eastwood in the "Appeal to Reason," I must stand adjudged.

If Eastwood wished to make an unprejudiced report, he could have made inquiries as to the cause of the disruption in the Transportation Department. He would have found that a little over a year ago, the Transportation Workers, then known as the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, denounced officialdom, and denounced their President, George Estes, as true an Industrialist as ever lived, but who surrounded himself with such characters as McCabe, whose main ambition was to reach the pinnacle of Unionism—Grand Chief-President, etc., and would use the foulest means to obtain their desired ends, even to the disruption of the entire organization. After abolishing the office and titles (De Leon was not known to us then), we elected a Board of Directors, and out of sympathy for McCabe, made him a salaried Chairman. That is where the workers made a mistake in not cleaning out the whole regime. McCabe then commenced his A. F. of L. tactics, and had our legally elected Secretary-

save the Socialist Labor Party from again compromising its principles in the Henry George mayoralty campaign of 1886. The zeal of its adherents during this campaign won for them great praise. Henry George, referring to their omnipresent and multifarious activities said: "What the socialists lacked in numbers, they made up in ability." They were a host in themselves with a wide-sent influence. Read out of the 1887 Syracuse state convention of the United Labor Party, formed subsequently to the George mayoralty campaign of 1886, the Socialist Labor Party retaliated by forming the Progressive Labor Party, and putting a rival ticket in the field. This party did serious damage to George's doctrines and prestige, a debate with Sergius Schievitch, exposing the fallacy of his plan for freedom via land minus machinery; while the poll showed a vote for George for state secretary of only 36,000, as compared to the 68,000 polled in the mayoralty campaign of the preceding year. The Progressive Labor Party campaign also served to bring into greater prominence a young American lawyer, Lawrence Gronlund, who, the year previous, had published a notable book, treating of Socialism from an Anglo-Saxon view-point, and called "The Co-operative Commonwealth." This book is still selling, and was for a long time the standard American textbook on Socialism.

Despite all these good effects, from a socialist standpoint, the Progressive Labor Party was a constructive failure. It served, however, after a discouraging reaction, to cause the members of the Socialist Labor Party to return to its oft-repeated and oft-broken vow of "no-compromise." As Goethe well says, there is an element of good in all things evil.

SOCIALISM AND TRADES UNIONISM.

During all this time the Socialists, both of the radical and the moderate type, were very active in the trade union world. Possessing theoretical and practical knowledge, fired by enthusiasm and unbounded faith in their cause, courageous, eloquent and untiring, they were (and still are) labor organizers par excellence. Not only did they assist in the formation of unions regardless of their political or social principles, hoping latter to indoctrinate them completely with Socialism, but they also formed, especially among the German workingmen, strictly socialist unions; unions possessing not only socialist declarations of principles, but active in the support of socialist propaganda and politics. The most striking example of this type was the Progressive Cigarmakers' Union, organized in 1882 in opposition to the International Cigarmakers' Union. In a word, while assisting greatly in the formation of what are now termed pure and simple capitalist unions, the socialists of the eighties were, perhaps unconsciously, laying the foundations for the opposing industrial or socialist unions of the present time.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MODERN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

In 1889, a three-fold disgust with the policy of the Socialist Labor Party manifested itself internally: first, with its compromising political policy; second, its stronger pure and simple union tendencies; third, its German spirit and forms. Frederick Engels, in his preface to Florence Kelley's translation of his own work, "Condition of the English Working Class," published in this country in 1887, in dealing with the labor movement in America of that time, said of the Socialist Labor Party: "This party is called upon to play a very important part in the movement. But in order to do so they will have to doff every remnant of their foreign garb. They will have to become out and out American. They cannot expect the Americans to come to them; they, the minority and the immigrants, must go to the Americans who are the vast majority and the natives. And to do that they must above all things learn English." This statement by the co-worker of Karl Marx, himself a German, would be insulting, if not true; the Socialist Labor Party of the eighties was a German party and its official language was German. The American element was largely incidental.

EXIT "THE PARTY OF PROPAGANDA."

The three-fold disgust referred to above crystallized into what was called the Busche-Rosenberg faction, after its two most prominent members; and resulted in acute internal disorder, in which physical force played a part. The Busche-Rosenberg faction was swept out of the party, but not without exerting a good influence,

for, following upon their defeat, there came a reorganization of the party, practically in accordance with their ideas, English becoming the official language, while uncompromising policies, together with a more aggressive socialist trade union policy, were adopted. All this was affected at a convention held in Chicago, during the month of October, 1889. There, "the party of propaganda," as it had come to be called, ceased to exist. A new platform was adopted, which asserted "the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"; declared that "the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of that right," but held that no such right can be exercised in a system of economic inequality. To "the true theory of politics that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people," it added "the true theory of economics" "that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common." This new platform went further: it outlined the evolutionary process by which this was to be brought about, viz: "through the destructive action of its (the capitalist system's) failures and crises on one hand and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and capitalist combinations on the other hand." (Here we get the first glimpse of how the working class intends to open integration to all). This new platform concluded by calling on "the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder." "In the meantime," it presented twenty political and social "immediate demands." These, like the "improving measures" of the first platform, demanded the enactment of ameliorative reforms, such as municipalization, government possession of railroads, telegraphs, etc.; incorporation of trades union; progressive income and inheritance taxes; free inventions, inventors to be remunerated by the nation; abolition of the presidency, capital punishment, etc., etc. At the Chicago convention in 1890, steps were also taken which eventually transformed the seventy "sections" or language branches into district organizations, conforming to the political geography of the various states. In 1890, the New York organization placed a state ticket in the field, which polled 13,000 votes. In 1892, the first presidential ticket of the new era was nominated and polled 21,512 votes. Fusion with the Nationalists and Populists was successively "turned down"; the party adhering rigidly to its new course, to the extent of expelling the members of a faction known as the Sotheran-Martin faction, which attempted to have it "line up" with populism. The 25,666 votes polled in 1893, demonstrated the wisdom of this action; while the 30,020 votes of 1894, gave it emphatic confirmation.

"THE BATTLE OF HOMESTEAD" AND A. R. U. STRIKE.

Events were now transpiring on a scale which made the class struggle, the basic sociological doctrine of the Socialist Labor Party, a vivid and startling fact, no longer savoring of the academic, but patent to all. One of these was the so-called "Battle of Homestead." The steel and iron workers in the Carnegie plant at Homestead, Pa., refused to concede to a reduction of wages on the introduction of new machinery. The mills were stockaded and preparations were made to run them on a non-union basis. On July 4, 1892, the world was startled by the news of a pitched battle between the locked out men and 300 armed Pinkerton detectives. The latter, notorious instigators of riot and terrorism, were sent to "protect" the Carnegie plant; and as they were coming down the Monongahela River on a barge, they were fired on and their landing, for the time being successfully resisted. Immediately upon the request of the Carnegie corporation, the whole executive, legislative, military, police and judicial machinery of the state was set in motion, and the locked out men suppressed. The second was the A. R. U. or Pullman strike. This started in Pullman, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, in May, 1904. Wages had been reduced, varying from thirty-three and one-third per cent to fifty per cent, despite the enormous dividends, surplus capital, and rent of the Pullman Palace Car Co., most of whose employees lived in its tenebrous. A committee that called on Pullman was blacklisted, "laid off," despite his assurance to the contrary. The men thereon struck. They were members of the American Railway Union, a recently formed federation of all railway employees, regardless of craft distinctions, of which Eugene V. Debs was president. The American Railway Union attempted to settle the strike with Pullman, offering to submit the matter to arbitration. He arrogantly replied, "There is nothing to arbitrate." The union then boycotted the Pullman cars. This move paralyzed interstate commerce, as it tied up tighter than a drum all the railroads centering in Chicago, of which there were many. The Pullman corporation and the Railroad Managers' Association got busy. Riots were instigated; cars set afire. Governor Altgeld refused to send militia to aid the capitalists' interests; saying that the local authorities were thoroughly able to handle the situation. Thereupon a plea was made to President Grover Cleve-

land who, over Gov. Altgeld's head, sent federal troops to suppress the strike, under the pretense of protecting interstate commerce. Debs and his associate officers were arrested and sent to Woodstock jail ostensibly for contempt of court, in disobeying an injunction, but really for interfering with and restraining interstate commerce, in the interests of the working class. A long conflict regarding state rights in strikes affecting interstate commerce was waged between the Governor and the President, to the satisfaction of the plutocracy, to whom the interference of federal troops had been necessary for the preservation of railway stock values on European stock exchanges, where considerable of the stock was held, and who accordingly upheld the President, Grover Cleveland. These two events, following so close on each other, proved great educators. They brought home to an increasing number of the workers the ascendancy of corporate interests over all other economic, political and social considerations; especially those of their own, the working class. They thus lent great aid to the propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party, helping to swell its vote.

THE SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.

In 1896, the Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled, in New York State, took decisive steps in line with its evolution. It endorsed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the first avowedly socialist national labor organization of all trades ever attempted in this country. The organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and its endorsement by the Socialist Labor Party gave rise to a bitter warfare in socialist economic and political circles. An organization aiming in contradistinction to the American Federation of Labor, at the capture of both the economic and political power of capitalism, in order to improve the condition of labor and overthrow capitalism, the S. T. & L. A. was denounced as a scab organization, a destroyer of unions, a divider of the working class, and declared to be anti-historical and anti-revolutionary. All these statements are based on a one-sided recognition of American socialist trade union evolution.

As was pointed out before, the evolution of socialism in the trades unions of this country proceeded on a two-fold basis; first, that of indoctrinating anti-socialist trades unions with Socialism, thus making them socialist; a process more popularly known as "boiling from within"; and, second, that of organizing strictly socialist trades unions in opposition to those already established; a process now known by way of contradistinction, as "boiling from without." Both of these courses were the cause of considerable friction. For instance, the German socialist trades unions had their own central trades unions, which were continually at loggerheads with the English anti-Socialist Central Trades Unions, especially in New York. Later, central bodies of Jewish socialist unions added to the din. Again, the policy of indoctrination, even when successful, met with drastic defeat at the hands of its opponents, generating discontent and revolt. At the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in 1893, plank 10, declaring in favor of government ownership, presented by the socialists, was thrown out on various constitutional pretexts by the anti-socialist delegates lead by President Samuel Gompers, though adopted by a referendum vote of the entire membership. At the following convention of the same organization held in Detroit, in 1894, the delegate of the Central Federated Union of New York was denied a seat on the ground that it included a political body among its membership, viz: Section New York, Socialist Labor Party. This was tantamount to declaring that socialist politics are no part of the labor movement, a declaration that will cause all students of the labor movement to grim at its absurdity. In the Knights of Labor the fruits of victory for the policy of "boiling from within" were just as barren. The socialists, winning control of District Assembly No. 49, of New York City, one of the strongest in the Knights of Labor, and holding the balance of power at the New Orleans General Assembly in the early nineties, were forced to revolt by the unscrupulous machinations of Grand Master-Workman, Sovereign. This District Assembly was the backbone of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the latter being formed by it in conjunction with the German, Jewish and English socialist trades unions of New York City.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was no more a scab organization, a divider of labor, anti-historical and anti-revolutionary than was Kansas, formed under pressure to stem the tide of chattel slavery, a disloyal state, a divider of the union or an anti-historical and anti-revolutionary product. As Kansas was an outgrowth of the war with slavery, and an integral, nay, pivotal, part of the nation, so was the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance an outgrowth of the socialist war on capitalist unionism, and an integral, pivotal part of the labor movement of the country.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

Treasurer W. L. Hall, removed, without notifying the T. D. locals.

He then demanded from the Chicago locals that we pay our dues to a secretary-treasurer: How is this for abiding by the constitution? The Chicago locals (representing at that time the mainstay of the Transportation Department) held meetings, denouncing the action of McCabe, and supporting their legal Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Hall. They also appointed a committee of three from each local to meet McCabe, and supporting their legal Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Hall. They also appointed a committee of three from each local to meet McCabe, and supporting their legal Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Hall.

He says we are De Leonists and Anarchists, etc. I most emphatically deny being a De Leonist; as to being an Anarchist, I am not versed in Anarchistic teachings enough to affirm or deny that statement. The railway corporations have already said I was an Anarchist, and now that it is seconded by Eastwood in the "Appeal to Reason," I must stand adjudged.

If Eastwood wished to make an unprejudiced report, he could have made inquiries as to the cause of the disruption in the Transportation Department. He would have found that a little over a year ago, the Transportation Workers, then known as the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, denounced officialdom, and denounced their President, George Estes, as true an Industrialist as ever lived, but who surrounded himself with such characters as McCabe, whose main ambition was to reach the pinnacle of Unionism—Grand Chief-President, etc., and would use the foulest means to obtain their desired ends, even to the disruption of the entire organization. After abolishing the office and titles (De Leon was not known to us then), we elected a Board of Directors, and out of sympathy for McCabe, made him a salaried Chairman. That is where the workers made a mistake in not cleaning out the whole regime. McCabe then commenced his A. F. of L. tactics, and had our legally elected Secretary-

hearing. If Eastwood's memory has not failed him, he no doubt remembers that I turned to Sherman, and asked him if it was not a fact that he denied us a hearing—his reply being in the affirmative. Prior to the accusations of the Transportation Department locals, Sherman and McCabe were full of constitution. Following the accusations, the constitution was not mentioned. These sycophants reckoned without their host when they tried to force from the industrial movement men who fought for industrialism when McCabe was unknown—men who stood by Debs in 1894—men who suffered in jail for industrialism—men who supported "Industrial Unionism" after Debs had left them without a fighting Industrial Union, and forced them to enter the seal craft movements when he changed the name of the A. R. U. to a political movement known as the "Social Democratic Party." I am not condemning Comrade Debs in substituting the ballot for the "Strike weapon," but simply illustrating the character of the men who stood by Industrialism and that such men were not to be brow-beaten by parasites in the labor movement, such as McCabe. From December, 1905, to September, 1906, 10 long weary months, we held together waiting to make an appeal (according to pages 11 and 7 of constitution) to the convention, and from there, if the decision warranted such a procedure, we were instructed to appeal to the membership, the highest tribunal of the organization; that court from which there is no appeal. During all of these transactions, De Leon was unknown to the writer. I never met him until I was introduced to him on the floor of the convention. Prior to the convention, the Chicago delegates held meetings, and after thoroughly discussing our several grievances, we decided to hold a meeting of all delegates before the day set for the convening of delegates.

At that meeting, held in Brand's Hall

the entire situation was thrashed over, and if De Leon was present, (which I do not believe) he was certainly a very silent spectator. If Eastwood believes what he has written, and his ideas of house cleaning were carried out, the Transportation contestants would have been ousted. They had already been denied a hearing before the G. E. B. would have been denied a hearing before the convention, and through the installation of the Sherman-McCabe machine in office would have been refused an appeal to the membership. The house cleaning complete, the I. W. W., muzzled by the high salaried slingers, would then have become the "perfect organization" dreamed of in the columns of the "Appeal to Reason." When I presented the case of the Chicago locals, De Leon, without hesitancy, perceived the righteousness of our cause, and rendered us, as an I. W. W. delegate, all the assistance he possibly could. I presume, however, if he threw his support to the G. E. B., and sustained its "Star Chamber" proceedings, thereby assisting what has proven to be the rottenest clique of modern unionist officials, to remain in office, making our organization and constitution a myth and not a reality, he would have been heralded as a champion of the masses—not of the wage slave masses—but of the prostitutes of the masses "The Officialdom circle." All that would be necessary then, and to complete the house-cleaning, would be to obtain a seat on the "Civic Federation" for our I. W. W. representatives, and change the Preamble and constitution to read—"The working class and the employing class have something in common." The wage slaves have enough "kings" dining at their expense in the halls of defamations and damnation—the limit being reached when the much lauded Mitchell dined in Colorado with the representatives of the Employers' Association, whose hands were yet red with the gore of our fellow workers, whose lifeblood was

shed at the whipping posts of Cripple Creek and surrounding territory, and who suffered more agonies than ever martyr did at the hands of the inquisitors in the days of Henry Eighth, Bloody Mary and the Spanish Inquisition, for their loyalty to Industrial Unionism. For days the obstructionists in the convention used every endeavor to keep the suspended transportation representatives from the floor. They appealed to the convention not to do anything that would offend the martyrs illegally incarcerated by our courts in Idaho

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF AMIENS

By ALBERT THOMAS.

[Translated for the People from the Berlin "Neue Gesellschaft."]

The Labor Union Congress at Amiens, which has just closed, was marked by six days of lively debating and three important resolutions.

Let us first consider the resolutions. In the matter of international relationships, the Congress endorsed the position taken by the Executive Committee. This body had refused to take part in the last International Conference. They justified their position because the International Conference had refused to arrange for a discussion of such questions as the general strike, the eight hour day movement and anti-militarism at the next International Congress. But the Amiens Congress, however, instructed the Executive Committee to correspond with the International Secretary regarding the insertion of the forbidden topics in the order of the day at the next International Congress. In case their request is again refused, the several national bureaus are to be called upon to reverse the decision of the International Secretary.

In the matter of the attitude of the industrial to the political movement, that is, the relation of the labor unions to the Socialist Party, a proposition was made by the Textile-workers to establish a permanent relationship with it. This, however, the Congress refused to do, although there is probably nothing final in the refusal. Once more, in a long resolution the proposition of the revolutionary unions which include most of the French Labor unions, was accepted. Again they declared themselves to be in favor of the general strike. But the freedom of each local union to take part in political action, in so far as it sees fit, was clearly recognized. But they are not to be permitted to carry the discussion of politics into the national organizations.

Yetor's resolution concerning anti-militarism was accepted. It declares that the propaganda against militarism and patriotism must be conducted with ever increasing vigor.

All German Socialists, who do not understand the situation in France, are likely to be led astray by this resolution. Every one of its conclusions seems to be in the direction of anarchosocialism. If such views prevail among a majority of the French labor-unionists, what is to become of our new-born political unity. Greater still will be the astonishment of our German comrades when they are told that we are very much pleased with the results of the Congress.

As a matter of fact, if we take into consideration not only the text of the resolutions, but also the spirit of the discussions which led to their adoption, we can say that their acceptance was most fortunate. Only the resolution concerning anti-patriotism was marked by an exception division in the voting of the Congress. It was passed by a vote of 383 to 310—many not taking part. (1,000 local unions were represented.) The resolution dealing with international matters may also result in danger. It may lead either to the establishment of friendly relationships, or, on the other hand, to a most unfortunate disruption of the international labor union movement.

But the most important resolution—and that following the most notable de-

bate of the Congress—points us to face the future with calm confidence.

To be sure, the motion to unite the industrial and the political movements was defeated by a large majority. Organizations representing every shade of opinion, those who limit their activity to the struggle about wages, as well as the revolutionary anti-parliamentary advocates of the general strike, united to defeat this resolution. Only the Textile workers, which include so many of the old Guesdeist faction, could take the view that a French industrial organization should play second rate to a political party. What the unions, rightly or wrongly, stand most in fear of, is just this subservience. Intense anxiety was shown to avert the old struggles between Allemans and Guesdeists, Brossists and Barbertists. Working class unity in France is a prize too lately attained—the need for it is too pressing—for anyone to assume the responsibility for placing it in danger.

Furthermore, the result of the Congress at Amiens is the strengthening of unity. For days following the Congress at Bourges fear of disruption was felt. The contracts between the elements of the Federation were great. Between the two camps there was waged a fierce struggle for influence, and control of the important offices. At Amiens one could hear nothing more of this. Of course the "moral unity" which men like Kenfer have so often longed for, does not yet obtain among us. We have not that unity which can flow only from a like comprehension of the whole subject—such as prevails among the unions belonging to the General Commission in Germany. Between mere Trades-unionism supported by political action, as many socialists understand political action, and the revolutionary unionism of the others, there is still a wide gulf fixed. But this gulf is no longer impassable. It appears that from this time on, all members of the Confederation may breath freely. There are no longer, as there were after Brouges, victors and vanquished, or rather, oppressors and oppressed. A spirit of mutual tolerance is coming to prevail. The ideas advanced by each side can now bear fruit. And this furnishes a basis for a hopeful attitude on the part of all those who think themselves to be in the right.

Such are the impressions which I received at Amiens. The resolutions, without doubt, will give rise to more or less trouble. For instance the proclamation concerning political neutrality will cause dissension wherever the revolutionary syndicats encounter political opinions other than their own. But in our Confederation too many tendencies, for many different shades of opinion are now gaining strength to permit the struggle between "reformers" and "revolutionists" to spring up again.

And one more fact was brought out by the Congress:—The leaders of the Confederation have been overtaken, and there are some anarchists who accuse them of being unprogressive. It is indeed interesting, in this connection, to observe the parliamentary game. Caught in the vortex of the opposition between right and left, the leaders must continually seek, as new problems are discussed, a new constituency. This condition has its advantages. It will permit all questions to be decided on their merits. This opinion may be interpreted as a prophecy of good. So we shall not (in order to agree with the poet), feel a fear of a few rumbling words.

Paris, October 18.

WHO VIOLATED THE I. W. W. CONSTITUTION?

(Continued from page 2)

McCabe, at this meeting Moyer was present—John Riordan, whom we Transportation workers have long since dubbed as "honest John," together with Wm. E. Trautmann, were the members of the G. E. R. who stood by the workers and secured for us an audience. As workers, we have repeatedly denounced the unjust decisions of our law courts. I know of no record where a court refused to listen to a case and render a decision, no matter how unjust that decision might be. Yet this "Supreme Court," established by the workers, refused to allow us to enter their Sanctum Sanctorum afraid lest we might, as \$1.50 per day slaves, cast a shadow on the official halo that surrounded their kingly heads. It is claimed that De Leon assisted us because we were revolutionists. Here I will make a statement that may seem absurd to those who have been living in the large cities and coming in touch with Socialist literature. Being a Western man, most of my work confined between the Rockies and Sierra Nevada mountains—and taking no interest in politics other than occasionally voting the Republican, and later the Democratic ticket, I must admit that De Leon was unknown to me until I was introduced to him on the floor of the convention by W. L. Hall; and all that passed between us then was a little good natured railing on my name.

Sherman condemned the suspended T. D. locals for not paying per capita tax to the I. W. W. The suspended locals offered it to him; he refused to allow the General Secretary-Treasurer to accept it. I

have in my possession a letter to the effect that he also refused McCabe stamps during the month of December, 1905, and yet he wildly rebuked the suspended locals from the floor of the convention for not paying dues.

As workers in and around Chicago, we subscribe for various Socialistic papers, and exchange with each other. We are dismounded at the rottenness of the system adopted by these supposed to be labor organs in the interest of officialdom and their denunciation of the worker.

The writer of this article will appear before any tribunal, and accept a constitutional decision on the stand of the "Suspended Transportation Department." I would also ask the "Appeal" for the record of the men engaged in this struggle? The suspended locals were all actual workers employed on the following railroads: I. C., C. R. I. & P., Northwestern, C. J. W. & I., and other railroads in Chicago. And who is this McCabe? We have his own word that he was a great champion of the Knights of Labor. Since then, he is in the dark.

The champions of honesty, McMullen and McDonald, in their report refer to the "martyr McCabe," as being accused of stealing 70 cents; that accusation was made by the General Secretary-Treasurer, but they forgot that I accused him of misappropriating \$900, which in his ignorance of the man he was dealing with, he demanded of me the second time. The lame excuse he gave to the convention was that he applied that money to salary owed him by the U. B. R. E. There never was a U. B. R. E. local at Blue Island. According to his own statement, this money was received by him in the latter part of August, 1905. On June 27th, 1905, the U. B. R. E. ceased to exist, and became a part of the I. W. W. Does this speak of a unionist.

It would be an injustice to the membership of the Transportation Department to infer, that they depended on others to build up the organization. Only those who observed how those few who installed themselves with the I. W. W. have worked among their fellow men are ready to agree that, were it not for the outrageous acts of a few individuals the transportation workers would to-day comprise the largest department of the I. W. W.

We expected Debs at the convention; we respect Debs; we believe that his hands were never soiled by capitalistic gold; we believe him honest in his advocacy of what he thinks is right. As such, we transportation workers vote for him. Yet we owe him a grudge, because he changed the name of the A. R. U. to the Socialist Democratic Party, leaving us without a fighting Industrial Union, thereby forcing us in order to retain a union card back into the craft movements that were used as employment agencies for "Scabs" in 1894, and have kept that record up since.

I can now see why it was that McCabe made the following remark in front of the West Madison Street officers, shortly after the first convention. I asked him why it was that Debs was not given the presidency of the I. W. W. instead of Sherman; the reply is typical of the man McCabe: "Debs is gone to hell; any one can handle him who would throw a few under his belt." McCabe knew he could handle Sherman, but he could not handle Debs. Jim Hill and the General Managers Association could not buy Debs, and I do not believe McCabe has the financial backing of either.

I will now state to the "Appeal" or any other Socialist paper that may see fit to take such action, that my fellow workers in the T. D. will appear before any tribunal selected by them for trial, and accept as our selection Debs and De Leon, allowing them to select a third. If the wage slaves cannot secure a square deal from organs that should be friendly to them, and which should before taking sides in a controversy of this kind, give a thorough investigation as to the existing causes, they might just as well give up their efforts to redeem the masses. I for one would rather remain the slave of a rich man than become the slave of a slave. The "Appeal" has apparently no use for Industrial Unionism, and used an intelligent body of wage workers and their deliberations to make political capital by accusing De Leon of carrying his political aspirations to the convention, and bossing a body of men he never met.

In conclusion I wish to state that, De Leon, Debs, Sherman or any individual could not handle the transportation workers who believe in Industrial Unionism, and we railway men in the city of Chicago doff our hats in respect to John Riordan, Wm. E. Trautmann, Albert Ryan, Vincent St. John, Daniel De Leon and all others who lent their aid in abolishing officialdom, graft, and in cleansing the Auger stables, making by their efforts a healthy "Industrial Union" of the I. W. W.

Wm. J. Pinkerton,
Switchman I. C. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month second, the day, third the year.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY TRAUTMANN

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, SEPT 17, 1906.

(Continued from last week.)

While the transportation department has paid in taxes to the Industrial Workers of the World the sum of \$130.75, the main organization was constantly paying more into that department, in the vain hope, that eventually the workers in that industry would rally around the banner of revolutionary unionism, as unfurled by the Industrial Workers of the World.

The general organization paid for an organizer of that department the total sum of \$166.64, transferred three charter application fees (that is \$30), paid \$145.00 to the president of that organization for organizing expenses among the transportation workers; and, for supplies and stamps furnished to that department, it owed on August 1st the amount of \$289.15, and with other incidental expenses included, not counting in the money paid to the member of the General Executive board, the total amount of \$640.00 outside of the literature furnished from the general office, has been expended on that department. If this convention fails to uphold the evil, if you refuse to give justice to the outraged members of that department; then the Industrial Workers of the World relinquishes the right to call on the transportation workers to organize in this organization, in preference and defiance of the old capitalist-controlled and corrupted Brotherhoods; because they will scorn those, who point to the difference, being aware of the fact, that the proclamations of purity are mockery and fraud.

It would be an injustice to the membership of the Transportation Department to infer, that they depended on others to build up the organization. Only those who observed how those few who installed themselves with the I. W. W. have worked among their fellow men are ready to agree that, were it not for the outragous acts of a few individuals the transportation workers would to-day comprise the largest department of the I. W. W.

In defiance of a long train of abuses against those who tried to protect the interests of the rank and file of the Transportation Department, the undersigned was compelled to prefer charges before the Executive Board of the Transportation Department against the main instigator and perpetrator of the many high-handed procedures against members of the I. W. W.

These charges were withdrawn, at the solicitation of the Executive Board members of the I. W. W., and upon the agreement that the unions connected with the Transportation Department be requested to vote on a referendum to disband the department, to become attached to the general organization until such time, when a reorganization as a department could take place.

The referendum vote was never called, or at least the General Secretary-Treasurer never received notice to that effect. It should now be the duty of this convention to demand an explanation why all efforts to give the rank and file a chance to voice their opinions on the matter were frustrated and even laughed at; because the most active protestants happened to be the best advocates of Industrial Unionism.

International Musical Union.

Actuated by a desire to treat equally fair all those who claimed to represent a number of organized workers at the first convention, no further investigation was made when Wade Shurtliff, who was a delegate representing the American Labor Union, and one of its component parts, the International Musical Union, assumed the same rights as granted to an equally fictitious department, and claimed the title of "International Musical and Theatrical Union, Subdivision to the Public Service Department of the Industrial Workers of the World," on the ground, considered partly justified, that organizations comprising 1,000, and even less, members were allowed autonomous department administration and department executive boards; and so that organization has since been using the prestige of the I. W. W. to justify its existence as a part of a department not at all organiza-

tional. The error was discovered too late; with an alleged constitution that is everything, but not an expression of Industrial Unionism, and the fundamental principles thereof; only a tax on the basis of department ratio could be exacted, because the actual dues paid by members of that organization amount to 50 cents only every quarter of a year; one of the unions being incorporated under the state laws of New Jersey, state conventions and an apparent alignment according to state boundary lines being another objectionable feature of that organization, and the recent publication of a journal supposed to represent the Public Service Department (I. M. and T. U.), is another illustration of the utter

disregard of the basic principles governing the affairs of the Industrial Workers of the World by that organization.

The G. E. B. of the I. W. W. refused to recognize the International Musical Union under the title assumed; but there was no way of reaching the various locals of that organization, so as to get them attached to the I. W. W. as directly chartered unions; and it was anticipated that similar treatment as accorded to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers would have produced the same results.

With this convention rests the responsibility of determining the standing of that organization, and the fear of a loss of membership should not induce the delegates to countenance special rules for special bodies, which, in their makeup, have not the slightest resemblance to an Industrial Union.

The Industrial Union, while a part of the American Labor Union, paid to that organization the total sum of \$177.54, and since being a part of the I. W. W. tax to the amount of \$451.91 has been paid to General Headquarters.

The Finances of the Organization.

The hardest problem to solve in the beginning was to devise a proper system to care for the finances of the organization. With such a small membership for the start, with a strike on hand immediately before enough money could be accumulated, it was many times, but with the hardest endeavors, that the current expenses at general headquarters could be defrayed. Under the arrangements made that all unions formerly with the American Labor Union or Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance be furnished with a charter and seal free of cost it became necessary to contract debts with manufacturers, and the inability to pay after a lapse of time nearly endangered the very existence of the organization, when threats were made to disclose the real state of affairs to parties who were straining every nerve to see the smashing up of the I. W. W., under the hope that the organization would not be able to meet the many obligations.

No strike of wealth producers, whatever the circumstances, is unjustified, is without a motive cause, as long as such strike is aimed against the citadels of the employing class and their outposts. Unjustified so is every lookout of wage-earners, under what pretense whatsoever precipitated by the employing class, a direct aim of the latter against the attempt of organized resistance by the producing class.

To withhold support from those engaged in such battles would mean the ignoring of all essential features that should constitute the militant labor organization.

When failures of strikes in the past gave cause to decry the cessation of work as an obsolete weapon in modern warfare with capitalism, it is true, only if strikes are conducted and called by the mandates of one or a few individuals. It is further true that strikes cease to be effective when called at times, when most opportune to the employers of labor. But a strike, as such, when carried on by a working-class organization industrially, is as much a thermometer upon which to measure the growing spirit of solidarity of the working-class as any other medium that may be advocated by those who are striving for the better order of things.

All the strikes so far carried on by the Industrial Workers of the World, with but one exception, were governed by that principle of working-class solidarity, but in many instances, such strikes were called in times when the general organization was least prepared, and when it required strenuous efforts to meet the requirements of such a conflict with the employers. Time has not permitted me to give to this convention a tabulated statement of the gains and losses; reasons for this neglect are many but cannot be explained in this report to the convention. However, it should be a paramount duty of this gathering to so formulate the rules governing the Industrial Workers of the World that those in office, and entrusted with the direction of affairs, will not meet with such predicaments as they have within the past year. The experience in the past in the labor movement should give this convention a warning. Questions of such nature cannot be determined by sentimentalism—the stern, cruel facts should be considered, and then such provisions made by which the officers, as well as the rank and file, will be protected when engaged, or forced to be engaged in conflicts with the owners of the tools of production.

While the general executive board members examined the books in the sessions of January and July and found receipts and expenditures correctly entered and corresponding with the vouchers, yet they could not strike a balance, on account of the three different accounts kept. In the July session it was suggested and also a motion carried to engage expert accountants. The report made by them is now in the hands of the executive board members, but it should be made the property of this convention, and the recommendations of the experts accountants adopted, as they would in reality be my own recommendations to this convention. In addition to such recommendations made the convention should adopt such rules as to protect the General Treasurer in his official transactions. No organizer, or officer of the organization, should receive any remuneration except he submits at least every second week a complete statement, itemized, no monies should be paid except passed upon and approved by a finance committee; such local finance committee ought to examine the books every three months and submit to all locals their findings, through the General Secretary-Treasurer. This is to prevent recurrences of what transpired within the past period, during which the General Secretary-Treasurer was compelled to pay bills under protest for services never rendered, or for such things as should be considered an insult and outrage against the entire membership. And for the further protection of the entire membership, and those serving in the office, rules should be enacted preventing the arbitrary discharge of assistants in the office except for neglect of duty, and all assistants should have the right to appeal to some higher impartial board, when thinking that their discharge is not justified. The discipline in the office force should not be enforced

by rules borrowed from the ruling class, as every assistant, when in reality an industrial worker, would instinctively co-operate together to show the best results of the combined work done.

Lack of time was the cause of not having an itemized statement ready as to the amounts paid out for the various strikes; however, an accurate account has been given by every union that was engaged in conflicts with employers. All these accounts as sent in to headquarters are open for inspection, as also account is given of all monies sent by contributors to strikers directly, and not through the general office.

The conductors of the strikes were always held to give strict account of every cent expended, and from these reports the interested workers of this land would ascertain which is not the case in the craft union movement (with but one exception), how their money is expended.

Were it not for the fact that the space of the Industrial Worker, it being a monthly paper only, was limited, all these strike accounts would have been published in the paper, as good propaganda material among those who in their confessions with former union movements, had to observe that a large share of expenses during conflicts with employers went to payment of committee and other expenses.

This convention should make such provisions, that no officer need undergo the same predicaments as in the past period, and a certain latitude should be allowed to the general administration to appeal for funds when the funds get too low, so that the possibilities of meeting with the same obstacles be obliterated in this organization.

Strikes and Lockouts.

No strike of wealth producers, whatever the circumstances, is unjustified, is without a motive cause, as long as such strike is aimed against the citadels of the employing class and their outposts. Unjustified so is every lookout of wage-earners, under what pretense whatsoever precipitated by the employing class, a direct aim of the latter against the attempt of organized resistance by the producing class.

To withhold support from those engaged in such battles would mean the ignoring of all essential features that should constitute the militant labor organization.

When failures of strikes in the past gave cause to decry the cessation of work as an obsolete weapon in modern warfare with capitalism, it is true, only if strikes are conducted and called by the mandates of one or a few individuals. It is further true that strikes cease to be effective when called at times, when most opportune to the employers of labor. But a strike, as such, when carried on by a working-class organization industrially, is as much a thermometer upon which to measure the growing spirit of solidarity of the working-class as any other medium that may be advocated by those who are striving for the better order of things.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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In 1888 2,068
In 1892 21,157
In 1896 36,564
In 1900 34,191
In 1904 34,172



Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
months.

Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie;
Which we ascribe to Heaven; the fated
sky
Gives us free scope; only, doth back-
ward pull
Our slow designs, when we ourselves
are dull.

—SHAKESPEARE.

TWO LETTERS.

I.
New York, Nov. 10, 1906.
To the Editor of the Daily People,

Dear Sir:

I have been reading with much care
and interest all that has been published
since the convention of the I. W. W.
But it seems to me that the more
I read the more confused I become.
I am all at sea. Whatever one side
says, the other side calls a lie. After
having read everything there is not a
thing I can say I am positive of. How
are we to find out which is which? I
shall be very grateful to you for some
information that may help me to find
my way. If you answer me through
the Letter-Box address me "Inquirer,
New York." A personal letter would be
preferred.

Yours respectfully,

II.

Daily People, Nov. 15, 1906.
"Inquirer," New York.

Dear Sir:

You are mistaken when you say that
there is not a thing that you can say
you are positive of.

You KNOW that the convention was
called by the G. E. B., the call being
signed by Sherman as President, and
Trautmann as Secretary-Treasurer.

You KNOW that on Sept. 17, at
Fitzgerald Hall, Sherman rapped with
the gavel and called to order "the
second annual convention of the In-
dustrial Workers of the World."

You KNOW that he presided at the
sessions of the convention until he was
removed by the abolition of his office.

You KNOW that before that day he
read his official report "to the second
annual convention of the I. W. W."

You KNOW that the official reports
of Trautmann and Riordan, also ad-
dressed "to the second annual conven-
tion of the I. W. W." were read in the
presence of Sherman.

These are all matters that you
KNOW, everybody knows that.

There is another fact you also
know—

You KNOW that, since the conven-
tion, Sherman repudiated the conven-
tion as non-existent, and that in the
court procedures is his affidavit, in
which over his signature and under
his OATH he DENIES that any such
convention was called to be held in
Chicago, and gives that as a reason to
hold on to his office, etc.

Almost any other series or sets of
facts may be confused. The above is
not. No confusion there. However
much a man may feel confused upon
any other set of facts, upon these he
must certainly feel clear, and by the
light of them he must be able to pick
his way—if he is at all capable of
thinking.

What does it mean when officers
who have called a convention in regu-
lar order, who called it to order, and
remained there until they were re-
moved, suddenly declare they never
called any such convention, and there
was none such?

Assume that all the acts of the con-
vention were illegal. That is for the
rank and file to pass upon by refer-
endum. For deposed officers to turn a
somersault back, declare they never
called a convention, and decree them-
selves in office—that means riot, and
whoever stands by them abets riot.
With such a precedent no organization
can stand; all conventions are a farce.
By the light of such facts no intelligent
man should be in doubt. The
only explanation for the conduct of
any man who rallies to Sherman, Mc-
Cabe, Mahoney, Kirkpatrick and the
rest, is that such a man thinks there
is no other way of upholding craft
Unionism for him. For heaven's best
known to such men, they do not wish
to return to the A. F. of L.; they see

the prospect of graft only around
Sherman, and they are deadly opposed
to industrial Unionism.

It is in the interests of such folks
to raise dust over a myriad trifling
matters. They seek to evade the issue.
The main issue is clear. Whether a
man favors the corrupt practices of the
Shermans, McCabes, etc., or not;
whether you favor craft Unionism or
not; if he favors the only orderly way
for organizations to settle these or any
other issues he must condemn Sher-
man and his set. Any other course
blows up organization as if by a dyna-
mite bomb.

Respectfully,
EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.

HYENAS AT PRAYER-MEETING.

The spokesmen and spokesmen of
the plutocratic interests, whose
instinct correctly told them that
"around the corner" of the
impossible Hearst Movement stands
Socialism, and that THAT is not im-
possible, but an imminent calamity to
the reign of debauchery and banditism;
these spokesmen and spokesmen
who, accordingly, aimed at giving So-
cialism a stunning blow by crushingly
defeating Hearst, who prepared the
"blow" by a widespread conspiracy to
count out Hearst, and who, despite the
execution of the conspiracy, find so
gigantic a vote to have been cast for
him that he is "defeated" by an appall-
ingly reduced Republican vote, while
the rest of his ticket, which the con-
spirators had no time to count out
quite as effectively, wins out; these
spokesmen and spokesmen are now
prayerfully turning to one another and
preaching the "necessity of curing
abuses." During the campaign nothing
was heard about "abuses" from those
quarters. Now it is being admitted
that "many men have grown fat and
lazy, and have thought of nothing but
their purses, automobiles and good
dinners." Now it is being admitted
that "a lot of successful men have been
pushing their success to a dangerous
point." Now it is being admitted that
"railway corporations must be brought
to their senses." And more to this
effect. In short the hyenas are at
prayer meeting wondering how the
hyena system may be so cloaked over
and plastered over as to stem the
progress of that which is "around the
corner."

And yet all the preachings of the
hyenas notwithstanding, what is the
spectacle one sees? While still laboring
under the fright of the Hearst
campaign and dumbfounded by their
"triumph," the capitalist interests are
proceeding in their headlong career.
Since election four banks have busted,
and one cashier has committed suicide;
since election the Gas Trust in New
York has obtained an injunction
against itself not to receive 80 cents
for gas, as the law orders, and argued,
in support of its contention to extort
\$1 for gas from the consumers, that if
it accepted less it would be "in
contempt of court!" Since election the
Pullman Company, with an accumulat-
ed surplus of \$25,000,000 threatens the
sovereign State of Texas to withdraw
its service if the State dare "interfere
with its business." Since election the
Harriman railroad interests merged the
Illinois Central, the anti-Trust law
notwithstanding.

The capitalist State is a wonder-
worker. It can dispense the capitalist
class from the need of toll and thrift; it
can guard the capitalist class against
the consequences of idleness and vice.
And what the capitalist State can do
the capitalist class will see is done.
Fortunately for civilization the job of
"curing abuses" is impossible; for-
tunately for civilization the capitalist
class can not choose but heap
abuses upon abuses; like a malady it
must run its course. Nevertheless, in-
teresting is the sight of the hyena
spokesmen and spokesmen preaching
while the hyenas proceed hyena-
wise. The old revivalists hymn, ad-
ressing the remorseful sinners said:
"Speaking will relieve you." When
capitalist spokesmen and spokesmen
"speak" it is not for relief, but for a
screen behind which to pile sin upon
sin.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

Being called by Vincent St. John to
produce facts to justify, among other
things, his mudslinging against Daniel
De Leon, Mr. John M. O'Neill puts
his foot in deeper. Instead of citing
facts, the gentleman cites witnesses'
names. Witnesses' names are not
facts, any more than affidavits are lob-
sters. But Mr. O'Neill trips even
worse, and fails. Among the list of the
Simonses, Hanfords, Waylands—pro-
nounced or secret foes of the I. W. W.,
who themselves have had nary a fact
but billingsgate only against De Leon
—whom Mr. O'Neill cites as witnesses
to the justice of his conclusion that
De Leon is a "traitor" to the I. W. W.,
the gentleman smuggles in the name
of Debs. Now, Debs has, so far, ex-
pressed himself only twice upon De
Leon and his activity in the I. W. W.

and one of these two occasions was in
the columns of the "Miners' Maga-
zine" itself; the other was in the col-
umns of another S. P. paper, "The
Worker." We turn below the deadly
parallel upon Mr. O'Neill, by quoting
his insinuated testimony of Debs
parallel with what Debs has actually
said.

What John M. O'Neill Insinuates
That Debs Said.

Had the editor of the Industrial
Workers inspired by personal hatred
for Daniel De Leon and the Socialist
Trade and Labor Alliance is puerile,
to say the least. With all that has
been said about the latter it has
never been charged with being a capital-
ist annex, and as for De Leon personally,
he is not an issue to be considered
when choosing between a bona-fide labor
union organized for the benefit of the
working class and a bogus labor
organization defended by every
capitalist paper and supported by
every capitalist politician in the land.

De Leon is sound on the question
of trades unionism and to that
extent, whether I like him or not
personally, I am with him—Debs in
"Miners' Magazine". Oct. 26, '05.

But St. John, since meeting the
Dr. Jekyll and Hyde of New
York, has lost his sense of gratitude,
and looks upon De Leon with the head
of the Patriarch of the Labor
Movement, and has come to the
conclusion that DEBS, Simons,
Wayland, "Mother" Jones, Ben
Hanford and others, are unable to
recognize an honorable man when
they see one—O'Neill in "Miners'
Magazine," Nov. 8, 1906.

The excellence of the deadly parallel
is that it requires no comment. Seeking
to justify one untruth, Mr. O'Neill has
insinuated another. The gentleman stands
convicted as a giver of
false testimony, as a tamperer with
witnesses.

MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY.

Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons' book "The
Family," just published by G. P. Put-
nam's Sons is a work that typifies the
Age that gives it birth—for, after all,
it is the Age rather than any one in-
dividual that produces aught, whether
mentally or physically. The Age of
Sappho produced the Lesbian verse;
the Age of Boccaccio produced the
Decameron; the Age of Voltaire produced
"Candide," so justly ruthless an expos-
ure of prevailing hypocritical habits
that it shocks itself; the Age of chattel
slavery in America produced "Uncle
Tom's Cabin," so true a fruit of that
Age that the "Abolitionist" North was
exhibited as entertaining less human
feeling towards the Negro than the
Negro's slave-holding massa; and so
forth; and so likewise "The Family,"—
the work of a banker's daughter and a
Republican Congressman's wife, no
doubt the product of an Age of match-
less hypocrisy, rant and unscientific
tenets regarding matrimony and the
family—takes a position in the matter
of the suggestion of "trial marriages"
that can only detract from its real
merit.

Mrs. Parsons correctly recognizes
that the marriage question is pivoted
upon the general labor question; she
justly rejects the dogma of marriage
being a "sacrament" exclusively; she
cleverly generalizes upon the clan
spirit which marks the theories of
"parental ownership" and the "privacy
of the home"; and unerring is the shaft
couched in the sentence: "the voluntary
childless marriage of to-day is an
indication of A TENDENCY TO-
WARD FREEDOM BEFORE MAR-
RIAGE." From such premises, correct
each of them, the conclusion that sug-
gests "trial marriages" is inevitable.
Nothing could prevent it except the
full acceptance of the historic genesis
of marriage—and that Mrs. Parsons
rejects, or seems to reject, in the pas-
sage that condemns as a "dam" to the
solution of the question the dictum that
monogamy is a form of property-holding.

Dick Croker has qualified himself
for admission as a militant in the
Socialist party. After Hearst specified
the Trusts and individuals who extorted
money from the public and violated
the law, and after several of these
were convicted upon evidence furnished
by Hearst, Dick Croker now says:
"Hearst vilified everyone who did not
hold his opinion. His charges were
scurrilous. His campaign was billings-
gate." Ditto, ditto is the criticism
the militant S. P.—It makes of the S. L. P.
The facts alleged and proved by the
S. L. P. are simply ignored, and then
denounced as "scurrilous" and "black-
guardism."

To say that the "trial marriage"
proposition is so chaste and exemplary
and timely a work as Mrs. Parsons's is
in the nature of the prurient passages
of Voltaire's "Candide," is neither to
disparage the former nor exalt the lat-
ter. It is merely the stating of a fact,

Mrs. Parsons's "The Family" is at any
rate a breath of sincerity blown upon
a question that the Pharisee world of
to-day dare treat insincerely only.

Capitalism renders modern marriage
a cloak for immorality, and under that
cloak the human race suffers.

THE USES OF COMPETITION

Socialism is said to be "against
competition." The statement is defective;
so defective that it suggests an
erroneous idea. Socialism can with no
greater justice be said to be against
competition, than doctors can be said
to be against navel strings. The naval
string has its mission; so long as its
mission is unfinished, it is necessary,
the doctor cuts it only when its mis-
sion is at end. It is so with competition.
The only difference is that competition
has two distinct, but successive
phases—both equally useful.

The first phase of competition sets
in with the start of capitalism. It is
an inevitable accompaniment of individual
production. At first its wastefulness
is amply compensated by the good
it works—the steady improvement
of the means of production. In
the measure, however, that its waste-
fulness increases, competition cures itself.
Its wastefulness points the way to
concentration. Individual capitalist
concerns, in the same industry, draw
closer and closer together. "Agreements,"
combines and Trusts spring up.
This is the first stage of competition.
The Socialist can not properly
be said to be against this stage of com-
petition. He is not against it because
the Socialist does not spend his power
upon dead ducks. This first stage
of competition is to-day a dead duck.
The competition that still exists is a
negligible quantity. The staples of
production are not to-day produced
competitively. The recent debates in
Congress, seconded by the investiga-
tions of the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission, amply reveal the fact. The
large number of "firms" in industry, as
in transportation, is but a blind. The
swindle has been fully exposed. In
transportation, as in production, the
large number of "firms" in any one line
is meant only to conceal the fact of
their being merged, or trustified.

The first stage being past, competition
enters upon the second. At this
second stage the competition is car-
ried on no longer by concerns in the
same industry, it is carried on by con-
cerns in different lines of industry.
The war character of competition be-
comes manifest at this stage; on the
other hand, the war makes manifest
what was not manifest before—the in-
timate way in which one industry
dovetails into the other. Though dif-
ferent, the now concentrated industries
mutually need one another, mutually
lean upon one another. Each
seeks to lean heavy upon the other,
while it itself seeks to bear the least
burden. Arrived at this stage the char-
acter of competition changes. Before,
it promoted production; now, all that it
does—and no slight benefit that is—is
to expose the earthen feet of the presumptive
and alleged Deity, the Capitalist Class.
Before, it promoted production; now,
all that it does—and no slight benefit
that is—is to expose the earthen feet
of the presumptive and alleged Deity,
the Capitalist Class. At this stage
competition resolves itself into a
wholesale mutual exposure and ventila-
tion of the truth concerning the "virtues"
of the owners of the means of
production. The astounding revelations,
recently made in the capitalist camp,
have their explanation only in
the fact of the present and modified
form of competition—competition at its
last throes, along with the capitalist
system. Why should the Socialist ob-
ject to that?

Competition, whether at its first
stage or last, has had and is having
its uses. It first warmed into being the
giant concerns, it now exposes their
owners. It first raised the pillars for
the Socialist Republic, it now is tearing
off the rags that disfigure and cover
them—their private ownership. For
both processes Socialism has naught
but applause.

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for admission as a militant in the
Socialist party. After Hearst specified
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money from the public and violated
the law, and after several of these
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guardism."

Like economic organization, like political
party. Craft Unionism as the
substance, produces Mayors Schmitz
and Bosses Ruef.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

FLASHLIGHTS OF THE

I. W. W. CONVENTION, 1906

II.

CHARLES E. MAHONEY.

Mahoney should need no introduc-
tion to the readers of The People. He
is the intellectual luminary, the well-
balanced, well-balanced syndic, the
solid-minded mutt, the cool-headed
"war reporter," who got so completely
scared out of his wits, at the sight of
the industrial delegates, arrayed against
his craft Union and reactionary
minority, that, in a convention of not
half that total number of delegates, he
saw "about 200 members of the
S. L. P." who tried to run things.
This may be considered quite enough
to give an idea of the caliber of the
gentleman. Indeed it does throw light
upon a wide area of his make-up. Like
most men, however, Mahoney consists
of several "areas." In order to ap-
preciate him fully, the other "areas"
of his make-up should also be brought
into light. The man is not only a
character study, the study of him
helps to clarify the situation in the
convention. A few instances will illus-
trate the point.

It was the morning of the second
day of the convention. For all practical
purposes that was the first session,
the previous day having been consumed
mainly with calling the convention
to order and adjourning to allow the
Committee on Credentials time to work.
On that morning session of the first day the Committee
made its report. The convention had
adopted on the previous afternoon an
order of procedure intended to counteract
the wrong act of the then President
in appointing a Committee on Credentials
with men on it whose own seats were contested, besides a
member of the G. E.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS; EXCEPT THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

O'NEILL, LIKE FALSTAFF, IS NOT ONLY WITTY HIMSELF, BUT CAUSES THAT WIT IS IN OTHERS.

510 East Green Street,
Champaign, Ill.,
November 12, 1906.

One-time "dear Comrade De Leon."

For the last ten years I have been watching your career in the Socialist movement and, as you know, my opportunities for observation were exceptionally good. One could fill a thick volume with the epithets that were applied to you and the accusations that were hurled against you. I have never considered you to be an angel—the wings were missing and it was good that you were not one. So, considering you to be only a MAN, and this is more than can be truthfully said of most of your opponents, I have always listened attentively to all the accusations and have weighed them carefully. Time and your many work disproved them all so far. But I must admit, that neither your work nor time will ever disprove the last accusations, which are too serious to be overlooked.

In the "Miner's Magazine," November 8, I find the following, penned by the editor, Mr. John M. O'Neill:

"It might be well to ask right here, why was it convenient for Samuel Gompers to be a guest at the Briggs House at Chicago, while Daniel, the pastor of the S. L. P. flock, WAS ENJOYING THE MENU OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT? Did Gompers have a desire to meet Daniel, in order to advance suggestions as to the best methods to be pursued in bringing together the disunited craft unions into industrial organizations? Did Daniel sit at the feet of Samuel, and imbibe knowledge from the experience and wisdom of the king of craft unionism? Did they meet and were their hearts permeated with that fraternal feeling that is bred AMONG BROTHERS OF THE SAME VOICE?"

"Daniel and Gompers being guests at the same hotel while the I. W. W. convention was held at Chicago, is a peculiar coincidence that can only be explained by that CUNNING HEBREW INGENUITY that is a CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT OF THE ISRAELITE RACE."

"Daniel and Gompers being guests at the same hotel while the I. W. W. convention was held at Chicago, is a peculiar coincidence that can only be explained by that CUNNING HEBREW INGENUITY that is a CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT OF THE ISRAELITE RACE."

S. Winauer.
New York, November 14.

THE PRELIMINARY TO BETTER WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find P. O. money order for \$2 which is for 3 yearly and 2 six months' subs to the Weekly People. This is the result of a post-election talk among shopmates, that I hope will do some good.

The S. L. P. cast 30 votes in the city and a total of 41 in the county; but here is hoping to do better next time.

E. J. Shaw.
Auburn, N. Y., November 11.

THE SITUATION IN NEW JERSEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The situation in New Jersey is not materially different from other places. There is the same superstition in regard to the best possible system. Indeed it is doubtful if many know there is such a thing as capitalism. They accept things as they are without questioning conditions. The workers, especially among the remnants of the crafts, are always ready to strike, but as to changing the order, that would be an unheard of sacrifice. However, there is a growing suspicion that something, somehow, somewhere is wrong, but there is a certain reluctance with reference to the abandonment of the old style of trade unionism. There are some who have a glimpse of socialism but the vision is distorted, while there are a few whose mental astigmatism is undergoing correction.

The impression, which is fostered by the Socialist Party, that there are two factions among the Socialists differing in tactics both having the same ultimate object, has gained considerable ground. This must be met by the militants. It must be conclusively proved that the Socialist Party is not a political party when there will be a union of the revolutionary forces. Sailing, as it does, under the mask of a party of labor, the Socialist Party is able to work much confusion. The same thing occurs with the A. F. of L. posing as a union of labor. These two are the twin pickets of capitalism and it will no more answer to talk of unity between the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party than it would to advocate unity between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. Both picket lines must be driven into the main camp of capitalism. Thus, and thus only can the revolutionists who have become mixed up with these two extricate themselves.

Then again, why were you "enjoying the menu of this establishment?" Could you not eat without enjoying it? And why do you eat at all? O, why? It is positively heartbreaking!

But I have my eyes open at last—thanks to Mr. O'Neill!

Your disheartened one-time comrade,

M. H. Shaynkin.

THE STEALING OF S. L. P. BALLOTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The great task to which the members of the Socialist Labor Party have set themselves, I first realized on last Election Day.

I was one of the S. L. P. watchers in the 14th Assembly District, and in going from one election district to another to get the vote, I found a great state of excitement in the 22nd election district. After some fuss between the watchers of the different parties, 100 or more ballots were laid aside for identification. When the count of these was begun, the ballots marked under the Arm and Hammer were counted along with those marked under the Arm and Torch, for the "Socialist" party.

I called the attention of the chairman of the election board to this, but the answer was, "I know what I am doing." I remonstrated again, and the Independence League watcher seconded my efforts, saying that the S. L. P. was a distinct party and its ballots should be counted separate. This was then done.

The same trick was played in the 20th election district, where Hillander was acting as watcher. This inspector, though counted the vote correctly without argument, when spoken to. The same occurred in the 14 election district, where C. Olson was watching.

James Hunter informed me that at the 21st election district of the 10th Assembly District, the S. P. watcher claimed six S. L. P. votes, along with twenty-two S. P. votes, for the S. P. On Hunter's protest, the votes were separated here also. The same attempt to count out the S. L. P. vote must have been general all over the city.

From this it is evident that the system of watching by the S. L. P. will have to be changed. Heretofore, the watchers have merely waited for the first count, taken the number of S. L. P. votes, and left the polling place. Later in the night when the final count is taken, the S. L. P. ballots are then counted in for one of the other parties, and we lose the vote we saw with our own eyes. For this reason, therefore, our watchers should be at every polling place from start to finish, until the boxes are locked and carried to Police Headquarters.

S. Winauer.

New York, November 14.

THE PRELIMINARY TO BETTER WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find P. O. money order for \$2 which is for 3 yearly and 2 six months' subs to the Weekly People. This is the result of a post-election talk among shopmates, that I hope will do some good.

The S. L. P. cast 30 votes in the city and a total of 41 in the county; but here is hoping to do better next time.

E. J. Shaw.

Auburn, N. Y., November 8.

THE SITUATION IN NEW JERSEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The situation in New Jersey is not materially different from other places. There is the same superstition in regard to the best possible system. Indeed it is doubtful if many know there is such a thing as capitalism. They accept things as they are without questioning conditions. The workers, especially among the remnants of the crafts, are always ready to strike, but as to changing the order, that would be an unheard of sacrifice. However, there is a growing suspicion that something, somehow, somewhere is wrong, but there is a certain reluctance with reference to the abandonment of the old style of trade unionism. There are some who have a glimpse of socialism but the vision is distorted, while there are a few whose mental astigmatism is undergoing correction.

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and when they meet they must be recognized as such. Labor political fakirism does not differ from trades union fakirism. The fakirs may have caught revolutionists in the toils, but the revolutionists must be called upon to join their own proper ranks. New Jersey comrades will not waste any time trying to unite those things which have no affinity.

How to meet conditions in New Jersey as elsewhere, is an easy matter; an inquiry as to the basis of capitalism. Uncover the basis as swindle. Swindle can only be supported by lies, consequently the ammunition of the pickets of capitalism is composed of lies. The lies of the Socialist party in New Jersey are counter parts of the lies used by the fake unionists. Hear a lie from the one, and you will soon hear a repetition from the other. De Leon is the bugaboo of the trades union fakirs. Some of these fakirs love the I. W. W. but that De Leon stands in the way of the full fruition of that love. Same thing occurs with the Socialist party. Can New Jersey comrades doubt the evident kinship of these twins? Janus-faced are both of these twins. How happy both would be if either the I. W. W. or A. F. of L. were away. How to love both at the same time is the serious puzzle. It might be accomplished if it were not for the presence of the naughty Socialist Labor Party.

Hearstism was not confined to New York, but New Jersey also had its spasm. It was a great scare for the capitalist class and no doubt, that class gave a sigh of relief when the election was over. At any rate that sigh was heard everywhere. Hearstism was not only a warning to the Capitalist class, but serves as well for the working class. The capitalist class saw a deeper red. It always sees red in the orange and yellow in the orient; but the red always grows deeper when such things occur as Hearstism or Bryanism, and that deeply growing red bodes no good to the working class. The capitalist class looms large in the fog of lies which envelopes it. Once that fog is dispersed a puny miserable dwarf appears. But woe to the working class if it is not dispelled. The dwarf will realize its red to the full.

The working class know more about the Socialist Labor Party than we give them credit for; so get after them before they forget the lectures you delivered them and leaflets you gave them.

So again let me say, prepare for the battle of 1907.

John Farrell.

DEMAND FOR LABOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Is it not about time to commence the campaign of 1907. We can increase the circulation of the Weekly People to 25,000, so go and see every one you think will subscribe and ask him to subscribe. We must do some organizing to increase the size of our sections and build up new sections.

The working class know more about the Socialist Labor Party than we give them credit for; so get after them before they forget the lectures you delivered them and leaflets you gave them.

John Farrell.

Demand for Labor.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Much is being written about the "demand for labor." It is my good fortune to have steady employment; such conditions do not enable me to test this demand first hand. But I have two friends, both in the same line—machinists—who have told me things touching thereon; one is unemployed, the other is employed; and yet both give practically the same information.

The unemployed man tells me that, in answering advertisements, he always finds others there also; if he comes late, he finds them there ahead of him; if he comes early, it is not long before he has abundant company.

The employed man is working for an electric company over on West and Beethune streets. An open shop is maintained there; "because," says my friend, "men are always applying for jobs and they can get all the help they want."

These facts, from the inside, as well as the outside of the shop, throw a little light on "the demand for labor." It looks like an effort to create a greater reserve labor supply.

Workingman.

New York, November 12.

FESTIVAL NOTES.

A Lively Interest Shown in It—Indications Are Good.

It will be of interest to our readers to know that within the past few days great interest has been manifested in the next Daily People Festival to be held at Grand Central on Thanksgiving Day. Organizer Abelson informs us that for the past few days the subdivisions of Section, New York County, S. L. P., and other sympathetic organizations have been calling for an additional supply of tickets, and, if this keeps up, he will have to give another order to the printer for a second batch.

The interest shown in the coming Festival is not at all surprising when one takes into consideration the grand purpose and excellent quality of the entertainment at these affairs. It is a well known fact that on these accounts, that those who have attended these Festivals in the past are anxious to wait for them to come around again. For this reason our comrades and sympathizers should find it the easiest kind of work to dispose of tickets.

The above clipping from the "Appeal to Reason" of November 3rd, page 3, 3rd column, shows the manner in which it and other Socialist Party privately-owned papers dope their readers in regard to "unity" and the spirit which animates these worthies upon such an important phase of the Socialist movement.

But, to one familiar with the facts, the absurdity of the inference that the Socialist Labor Party seeks unity with the old style of trade unionism. There are some who have a glimpse of socialism but the vision is distorted, while there are a few whose mental astigmatism is undergoing correction.

The true position in the International Socialist Movement, the S. L. P. DOES seek unity, unity between all class conscious Socialists, but also true to its principles and tactics, it seeks the unity of only those Socialists who like those of the S. L. P. recognize that political action alone is merely so much one-sided, misleading heated ozone.

Presents too for the Bazaar and Fair are coming in quite nicely, so that all indications point to a very successful Thanksgiving Day Festival.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

600 SLAUGHTERED

YEAR'S FATALITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINES.

Even Capitalist Mine Inspector Forced to Comment on Hideous Destruction of Life—Murder Goes on Unabated Since Report Issues—One Week's Deaths—The Ray of Hope.

Scranton, Pa., November 16.—Over six hundred employees, or, to be exact, six hundred and forty-four, were killed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania during the year 1905, according to the report of James E. Roderick, chief of the department of mines of the state.

The production amounted to 78,647,020 short tons, having a value of \$650,000,000. In the introduction to his report Chief Roderick gives the following deadly statistics:

"The total output of Pennsylvania for the year represents a value at the mines of about \$350,000,000, and at points of distribution of about \$650,000,000. The anthracite production was 78,647,020 short tons, and the bituminous 119,361,514 short tons. In producing the tonnage of the year in the anthracite region 551 employees were killed inside the mines, the ratio being one employee to every 142,735 short tons. For every 1,000 employees 473 were killed. In the bituminous region 444 were killed inside the mines, the ratio being one employee to every 268,832 short tons. For every 1,000 employees 326 were killed. The number killed outside in the anthracite region was 93; the number in the bituminous region 35. The total loss of life in and about the anthracite mines was 644, and in and about the bituminous mines 479, total 1,123."

"The year 1905 was a most extraordinary one in the industrial life of the United States. In all branches of trade there was felt the quickening impulse of prosperity, and the great coal producing centers of Pennsylvania were alive with an activity never before equaled. As a result, the output that has been growing by leaps and bounds during the past decade reached a total of 198,008,534 tons."

"Since this report has issued, the killing of mine and breaker employees has gone on apace. Fatal accidents, especially among the boy workers in the breakers, are of almost daily occurrence. So far this week, the following virtual murders of mine employees have been recorded in Wilkes-Barre alone:

On Sunday, John Besmerin, of Swoyersville, employed at the Maltby colliery of the Lehigh Coal Company, in Swoyersville, fell a distance of forty-five feet to his death. Besmerin had been working nights at the breaker and early Sunday morning shortly before quitting time he went to the top of the breaker to make some repairs. He mounted a beam and while reaching out lost his balance and fell headlong to the bottom of the breaker, landing on his head on some boilers. He was picked up and taken to his home. The force of the fall rendered him unconscious. His head was badly cut and he received bruises about the neck.

Mattis Wasilis, a young Lithuanian, aged sixteen years, employed as a scrapper tender at the No. 6 colliery of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Glen Lyon, met his death Monday afternoon by being dragged into the rolls. He was seated on a bench attending to his duties when his clothing caught in the scrapers and he was dragged between the rollers and crushed to death. His remains were taken out and will be given a burial, though this is not often done.

A fall of roof crushed out the life of Charles McGill, of Highland, near Wilkes-Barre Tuesday. McGill was fifty years of age, and employed as a miner, at the Highland No. 5 colliery, of the G. B. Markle & Co. He is survived by his widow and eight children.

Another horrible accident to a breaker-boy, one of those child slaves of divine appointed Baer, occurred on Tuesday, when, while clearing the coal chutes in the Westmoreland breaker, in West Wyoming, John Peskin, of that place, was dragged through the chutes and into the rollers, where his life was crushed out. Peskin was employed about the breaker and seeing the chutes blocked with coal yesterday afternoon, he climbed down into the min. obedience to orders, to push the coal through. The coal moved, faster than he thought it would and he was thrown off his feet and carried with the coal into the huge rollers. Fellow workmen heard his agonizing cries for help and signalled the engineer to stop the machinery, and when this was done the machinery was taken apart and his mangled remains removed but by this time life was extinct. There is one bright gleam of hope in all this horror. That is, that, having thrown off the conspiracy which tied its hands, the I. W. W. will now organize the coal miners, and the day of such wage slave butchery will pass away.

The Party constitution provides that at each business meeting of a Section one of the heads in the Order of Business shall be: Party Press and Literature. Under this head, which is a very important one, the real progress of the Section is reflected, for as you promote the circulation of the Party Press and literature you spread a knowledge of the principles and tactics of the movement.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

<p

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. S. sub-Committee was held at 2-6 New Reade street, Friday, November 16, at 8 p.m. Frederick Ollp was elected chairman. There were present Crawford, Teichlauf, Ollp, Olsen, Moren and Walsh. The financial report showed receipts \$70.88, expenditures, \$64.97.

Communications: From The Independent Labor Party of Transvaal, Africa, a statement of their position, principles, and problems, and a request for financial assistance. The discussion brought out the fact that the Independent Labor Party of the Transvaal was not a Socialist-party, and it was therefore decided that no appeal be made to the membership and that the National Secretary be instructed to communicate to the said Party the reasons for the refusal. From John Degmon, McAlester, I. T., an application for membership at large. Granted. Two applications for charters were received—from Plainfield, N. J. and New Brunswick, N. J. Granted. From Edward Gardner, Organizer of Section Cincinnati, a statement of the reasons why Section Cincinnati could not assume responsibility for the Polish Socialist paper which certain persons in Cincinnati planned to launch. From Chas. Davidson, St. Paul, Minn., a complaint against the Minn. S. E. C. in reelection matters. Laid over till next meeting. From International Socialist Bureau, a statement of the indebtedness of the Socialist Labor Party to the International Bureau for dues. It was decided that 200 francs be remitted at once.

It was decided that Olson, Jacobson and Ollp act as a committee to have charge of matters in connection with the Daily People, the committee to call a special meeting of the sub-Committee if necessary.

A. Moren,
Temporary Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. London, November 4th. All present. Weitzel in chair. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From J. M. Reid of Toronto some pamphlets; no communication, Secretary to reply. From Section London enclosing \$12.25 for British Columbia Organizers Fund. Same was received, Secretary to acknowledge.

The Secretary reported having sent to Wm. Griffiths organizer of Section Vancouver \$20.75 for the British Columbia Organizers Fund.

Unfinished Business. The itemized bill—from Allisonson and Element was ordered to be turned over to Section London as it did not belong to N. E. C.

The committee procured the Report Blanks. Secretary was ordered to send some to Sections, and ask them to make report at once and under head of remarks give name of members. Meeting adjourned.

W. D. Forbes, Rec. Sec'y.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following is a list of additional presents and cash donations received since our last acknowledgements, for the Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. H. Thal, city, German-silver butter dish, fine ink stand; Mrs. Ziegler, city, sugar bowl; Mrs. A. Thal, city, two alabaster pictures; S. Donath, city, fine leather whisk broom holder; J. Ungar, city, fine leather paper holder; S. Perlman, city, book "Iron Tretet"; Section Allentown, Pa., cash donation of three dollars; Section Indianapolis, Ind., two solid brass plumbets with steel points; C. M. Nelson, Bouldin Island, Cal., cash donation of two dollars; J. Van Veen, city, elegant meerschaum pipe and case; John Kortan, Detroit, Mich., cartoon drawing by Karl Baetz.

L. Abelson, Organizer.
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

A GOOD VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.

Secretary A. Orange of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York County, S. L. P., has just received from the vaudeville agency that has been hired to furnish the talent for the Entertainment to be held at Grand Central Palace on Thursday, November 20th (Thanksgiving Day,) the following numbers for the programme:

De Veaux Sisters, Vocalists and Dancers; Amann and Hartley, Comedy Skirt Artists; Tacot, coon songs; The Elite Musical Four, Refined Instrumentalists; Burton's Dog Circus; Joe Hardman, Monologuist; Kitimura's Japs; The American Projectoscope in a series of moving pictures.

CHICAGO, LOOK HERE!

A large gathering is expected at Brands Hall, corner Erie and Clark streets, on the night of December the first. This Entertainment and Ball will open the winter campaign of the Chicago S. L. P. If you are a workingman and if you like fun, you have a double motive to BE THERE. If you can dance, you may as well do it THIS TIME, when your pleasure will add impetus to the Revolution—when every swing of your "light fantastic toe" will help to kick down the machine that grinds us, to lay its cursed columns in the dust! If you can't dance, don't let that keep you away. There will be other things for you. There will be bazaar attractions. The curtain will rise upon several scenes & interest to revolutionists. Some of the best dramatic talent in the city has been engaged.

That things may not look too dry to you, all kinds of refreshments have been provided for. There will be only one Ball like this and, it will be on the first of December. The price of admission is put down to twenty-five cents each. If you are a workingman, come, and bring your girl.

PITTSBURGERS, ATTENTION.

Yourselves and company are respectively invited to attend the Second Annual Reception of the Pittsburgh Labor Lyceum to be held at Allentown Turner Hall, Allen Ave., 31st ward, Pittsburgh, Penna., THANKSGIVING NIGHT, Thursday, November 29th, 106.

Music by State Orchestra—Jones Prompter.

Admission: Gents 50 cents, Additional Ladies 25 cents.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereto to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pre-

tem, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

BUSINESS DEPART-**- MENT NOTES -**

For the week ending November 16, 1906 subs to the Weekly People, and twenty-one mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 216, were received.

The roll of honor, those sending five or more at one time, is: John Easton, Eagleville, Cal., 36; John Masner, Louisville, Colo., 8; Aug. Clever, Braddock, Pa., 6; K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y., 6; and five each from R. Thumann, Cincinnati, O., P. Campbell, Cleveland, O., B. Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O.; E. J. Shaw, Auburn, N. Y.

They sent in 76, leaving but 140 to show as a week's work for the rest of the S. L. P. For various reasons you may not be able to equal the good piece of work done by John Easton, who secured 36 subs, but you can do something and the collective effort will tell.

Prepaid cards sold: Boston, Mass., \$5; A. J. Francis, New York, \$5.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The agitation that prevails during campaign time being now over, there naturally comes a period of lull until the winter lectures begin, hence the business the past week was light.

A. Gillhaus, at Globe, Ariz., ordered \$13.10 worth of pamphlets; San Francisco I. W. W., \$29.75; Section Los Angeles, \$3.96; Section Allegheny County, Pa., \$3 for books; Hartford, Conn., \$1. Marx lithos; Kansas City, Mo., \$1.75 leaflets; San Antonio, Tex., 25 emblem buttons; Santa Cruz, Cal., 90 cents for pamphlets; Lincoln, Cal., 80 cents.

Sections intending to give a course of lectures during the winter should see to it that a full line of the Party literature is on sale at each lecture.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

CLERICAL SOPHISTRY**DR. STAFFORD PUTS UP AND KNOCKS DOWN STRAW MAN.**

Defines Socialism Contrary To What It Is and Then Displays His Mental and Moral Dexterity by Denouncing It from the Standpoint of Religion.

The below article is taken from the Syracuse "Catholic Sun" of November 2. It is remarkable as an illustration of the tactics of certain clericals, both in and out of the Catholic Church, who, with an air of moral solicitude, are so foolish as to believe they can combat Socialism by rigging up a man of straw and knocking it down.

Dr. Stafford says: "When we say 'Socialism' we say ten thousand things." This is sophistical; for when we say Socialism we don't say the things that Dr. Stafford would like to read into it for his purpose: we say just one thing, and that is society and not private individuals should own and operate capital. The Staffords "sympathize" with the "ten thousand things" that they say Socialism stands for, but they are opposed to society owning and operating capital. They insist that capitalists should own it, and society should operate it for their benefit.

Again, Dr. Stafford says, "The radical Socialists" say "we want to bring about a condition which will make this earth a heaven. In order to bring this about we must tear down." In uttering this last sentence, the Staffords simply utter a falsehood, for when they say that they deliberately put in the mouth of the socialists. No socialist, "radical" or "moderate," says anything of the kind. Socialists are evolutionists. They believe in building up Socialism on the foundations laid by the trusts and industrial unions evolved by capitalism. It's the Staffords, both in and out of the Catholic Church who despite their alleged morality and religion, favor tearing down. They, by clinging to feudalism and chattel slavery attempted to tear down capitalism; now, by clinging to capitalism they attempt to tear down Socialism. But progress has always, under the inexorable wheels of her chariot, ground them into the necessary receptive and adaptable mood, so that they finally supported the higher morality and religion which they once tried to destroy. And so it will be once more; the Staffords will embrace Socialism when the superior wisdom and morality of the race once more imposes progress upon them, their present hypocritical and casuistical "moral" and "religious" solicitude for the working class as against Socialism, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Here is the article:—
The Problem Of The Age.

Famous Priest-Orator Declares that if Social Question be not Solved There will be Revolution Worse Than Red Terror.

There is Imperative Need that the Church Shall go Into the Fight.

The inauguration of a new marble pulpit in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at Philadelphia last week, brought a remarkable sermon from Rev. D. J. Stafford, the famous priest-orator of St. Patrick's church, Washington. Speaking of the social problem, Dr. Stafford said in part:

We are now going to face a question which began with the decline of the feudal system and which has been accelerated by the liberation of the serfs and the acquisition on the part of the people of political rights and which has received a mighty impetus from that advance of science which might be said to have begun with the discovery of America by Columbus, which has created what might be called a new social system.

That problem which is facing the world demands a hearing from every system of religion, every philosophy, every church. It is a question which cannot be put aside. We cannot refuse to give it a hearing. It is a thing we must reckon with, which we must weigh, master and understand. It cannot be put aside with a sneer or with ridicule. It is mighty, palpitating, all absorbing question, and it demands from us and all the world serious consideration, and if so, can be a happy solution.

Here Dr. Stafford asserted that if such a solution were not found, we would face a social revolution compared to which the French Revolution was mere child's play.

In inaugurating this pulpit we could not do better than to enunciate Catholic principles and the Catholic message to the moral world. Socialism is the question of the day. It is not agnosticism. It is not atheism. It is a solemn question, and we must approach it with profound sympathy, for when we say "socialism" we say ten thousand things. When one proclaims himself a socialist he conveys no definite idea of his beliefs. The title conveys a thousand ideas from the wildest Utopian dreams to the

highest ideals. It is our duty to understand it, to enter into it, to treat it with sympathy, to endeavor to find out the truth in it, and when found to accept that truth. We must give the right hand of fellowship to every man who is working for the amelioration of the workingmen's condition, no matter how wild his dreams. Let us not forget that these views are held by men with devoted hearts, and men animated by such a spirit are our brothers and must be met in such a spirit and with understanding.

The speaker enumerated, as disclosing the causes of the growth of Socialism, the history of the past, when thousands of laboring people were obliged to live on a scant allowance and whose existence could not be called living; when the man with a wife and children could not make adequate provision for them, and when the man in a castle on the hilltop looked down like a god on the little things of earth. The memories of those days are not eradicated from the minds of men.

Again, Dr. Stafford says: "When we say 'Socialism' we say ten thousand things." This is sophistical; for when we say Socialism we don't say the things that Dr. Stafford would like to read into it for his purpose: we say just one thing, and that is society and not private individuals should own and operate capital. The Staffords "sympathize" with the "ten thousand things" that they say Socialism stands for, but they are opposed to society owning and operating capital. They insist that capitalists should own it, and society should operate it for their benefit.

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Famous Priest-Orator Declares that if Social Question be not Solved There will be Revolution Worse Than Red Terror.

There is Imperative Need that the Church Shall go Into the Fight.

The inauguration of a new marble pulpit in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at Philadelphia last week, brought a remarkable sermon from Rev. D. J. Stafford, the famous priest-orator of St. Patrick's church, Washington. Speaking of the social problem, Dr. Stafford said in part:

We are now going to face a question which began with the decline of the feudal system and which has been accelerated by the liberation of the serfs and the acquisition on the part of the people of political rights and which has received a mighty impetus from that advance of science which might be said to have begun with the discovery of America by Columbus, which has created what might be called a new social system.

That problem which is facing the world demands a hearing from every system of religion, every philosophy, every church. It is a question which cannot be put aside. We cannot refuse to give it a hearing. It is a thing we must reckon with, which we must weigh, master and understand. It cannot be put aside with a sneer or with ridicule. It is mighty, palpitating, all absorbing question, and it demands from us and all the world serious consideration, and if so, can be a happy solution.

Here Dr. Stafford asserted that if such a solution were not found, we would face a social revolution compared to which the French Revolution was mere child's play.

In inaugurating this pulpit we could not do better than to enunciate Catholic principles and the Catholic message to the moral world. Socialism is the question of the day. It is not agnosticism. It is not atheism. It is a solemn question, and we must approach it with profound sympathy, for when we say "socialism" we say ten thousand things. When one proclaims himself a socialist he conveys no definite idea of his beliefs. The title conveys a thousand ideas from the wildest Utopian dreams to the

S. L. P. VOTE.**INDIANA VOTE**

Shows Loss for S. P. and Gain for S. L. P.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 12.—Below is the Indiana official vote for the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party. The vote given is for this year and 1904 and for the head of the tickets in each case:

S. P., 1904, 10,991; 1906, 7,824, loss 3,167.

S. L. P., 1904, 1,437; 1906, 1,514, gain 77.

This is a loss for the S. P. of about twenty-eight and two-thirds per cent., and a gain for the S. L. P. of about five and one-third per cent.

We received votes in every county in the State excepting seven.

Scranton's Vote.

Scranton, Pa., November 15.—The vote in this city was, Mauer, Socialist party candidate for Governor, 84; Desmond, Socialist Labor Party, 34. The Socialist party had a full county ticket in field; the Socialist Labor Party had none.

LEONIA, N. J., S. L. P. VOTE.

Leonia, N. J., November 12.—Over a hundred registered voters stayed home Tuesday, yet a larger vote was polled for an off year than ever before. Following is the official result: 167 votes cast; 1 rejected; 2 Socialist Labor Party; 3 Prohibition; 2 Socialist party.

MICHIGAN VOTES.

Detroit, Mich., November 10.—Vote for Mawri County, Holland, S. L. P., 26; S. P., 85.

Kent County, Grand Rapids, Michigan, S. L. P., 28; S. P., 1052.

HOLLISTER, O., VOTE.

Hollister, O., November 10.—The straight vote is, S. P., four; S. L. P., five.

Paterson Vote.

Paterson, N. J., November 13.—The S. L. P. vote here was 334. The S. P. had 668. Two years ago Debs polled about 1,000 for the S. P.</p